



Gulf of Mexico Harmful Algal Bloom Bulletin

Region: Texas

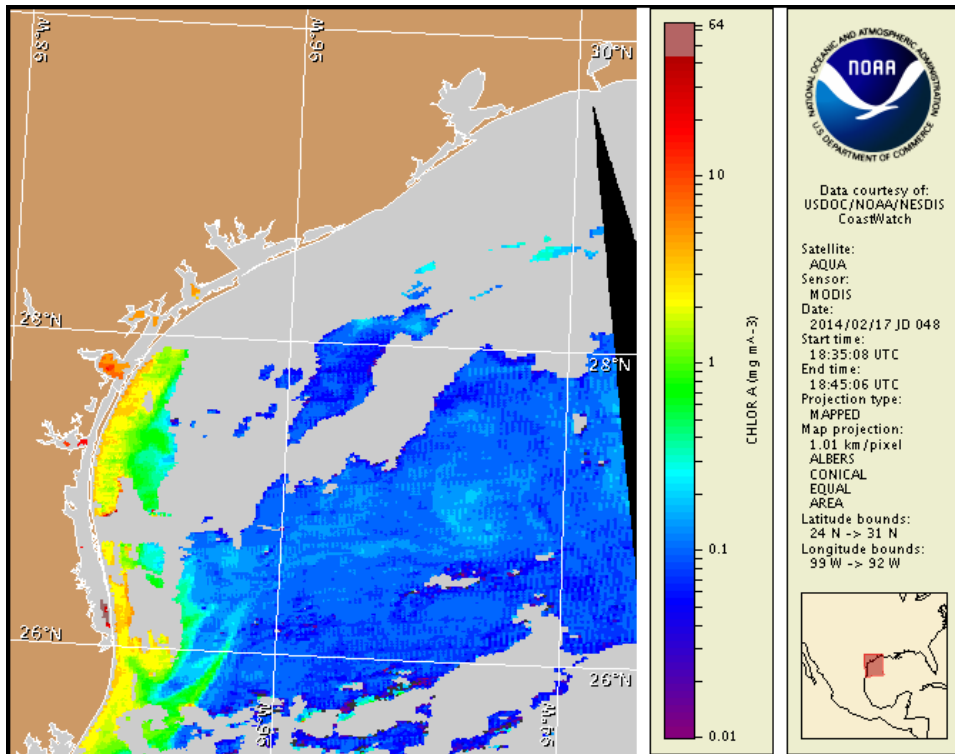
Tuesday, 18 February 2014

NOAA National Ocean Service

NOAA Satellite and Information Service

NOAA National Weather Service

Last bulletin: Monday, February 10, 2014



Satellite chlorophyll image with possible *K. brevis* HAB areas shown by red polygon(s), when applicable. Points represent cell concentration sampling data from February 8 to 17: red (high), orange (medium), yellow (low b), brown (low a), blue (very low b), purple (very low a), pink (present), and green (not present). Cell count data are provided by Texas Parks and Wildlife Department. For a list of sample providers and a key to the cell concentration categories, please see the HAB-OFS bulletin guide:

http://tidesandcurrents.noaa.gov/hab/habfs_bulletin_guide.pdf

Detailed sample information can be obtained through the Texas Parks and Wildlife Department at:

<http://www.tpwd.state.tx.us/landwater/water/enviroconcerns/hab/redtide/status.phtml>

To see previous bulletins and forecasts for other Harmful Algal Bloom Bulletin regions, visit the NOAA Harmful Algal Bloom Operational Forecast System bulletin archive:

<http://tidesandcurrents.noaa.gov/hab/bulletins.html>

Conditions Report

There is currently no indication of *Karenia brevis* (commonly known as Texas red tide) along the coast of Texas. No respiratory irritation is expected Tuesday, February 18 through Monday, February 24.

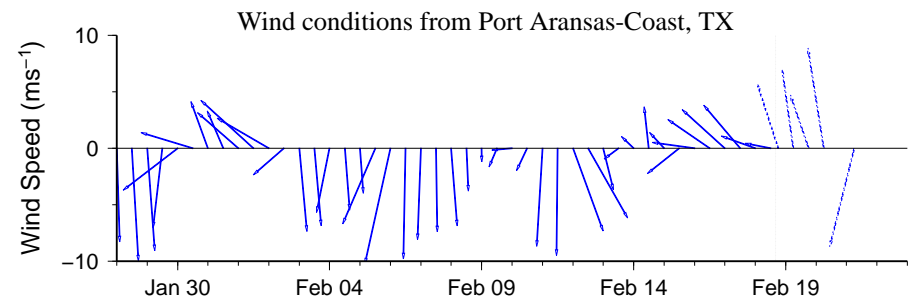
Check http://tidesandcurrents.noaa.gov/hab/beach_conditions.html for recent, local observations.

Analysis

There is currently no indication of *Karenia brevis* along the coast of Texas. For information on area shellfish restrictions, contact the Texas Department of State Health Services. Over the past several days, MODIS Aqua imagery (2/18, shown left) has been partially obscured by clouds along- and offshore the Texas coastline, limiting analysis. Patches of elevated chlorophyll (1-5 $\mu\text{g/L}$) are visible alongshore from the Aransas Pass region to south of the Rio Grande. The elevated chlorophyll is most likely not indicative of the presence of *K. brevis* and is probably due to the resuspension of benthic chlorophyll and sediments along the coast.

Forecast models based on predicted near-surface currents indicate a potential maximum transport of 10km north from the Port Aransas region from February 17-21.

Kavanaugh, Derner

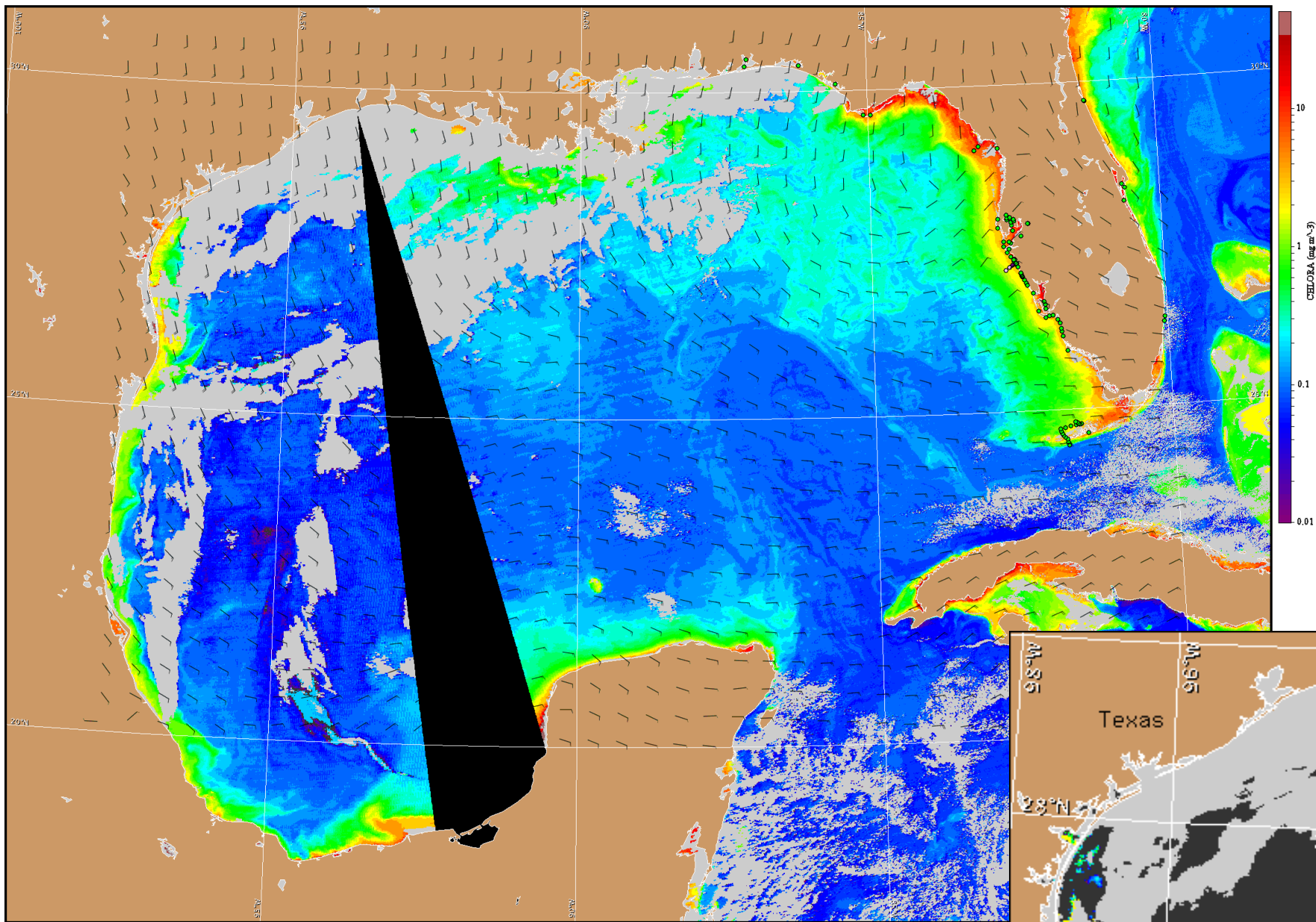


Wind speed and direction are averaged over 12 hours from buoy measurements. Length of line indicates speed; angle indicates direction. Red indicates that the wind direction favors upwelling near the coast. Values to the left of the dotted vertical line are measured values; values to the right are forecasts. Wind observation and forecast data provided by NOAA's National Weather Service (NWS).

Wind Analysis

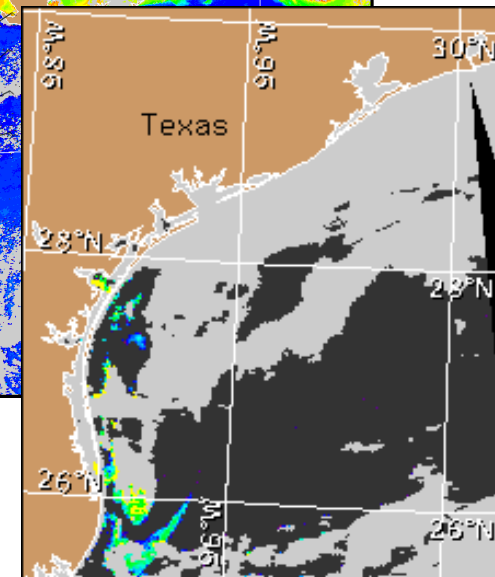
Port Aransas: Southeast to south winds (10-20kn, 5-10m/s) today through Thursday.

East to northeast winds (15-25kn, 8-13m/s) Thursday night through Friday decreasing to 5-10kn (3-5m/s) Friday night through Saturday night.



Satellite chlorophyll image and forecast winds for February 19, 2014 06Z with points representing cell concentration sampling data from February 8 to 17: red (high), orange (medium), yellow (low b), brown (low a), blue (very low b), purple (very low a), pink (present), and green (not present). Cell count data are provided by Texas Parks and Wildlife Department. For a list of sample providers and a key to the cell concentration categories, please see the HAB-OFS bulletin guide:

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Verified and suspected HAB areas shown in red. Other areas of high chlorophyll concentration shown in yellow (see p. 1 analysis for interpretation).